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TWITTY NURSERY CO.

R. S. TWITTY, *Manager*

Growers of Stock of The Highest Quality



FLOWERING SHRUBS, EVERGREENS
ROSES, FRUIT TREES, HEDGE PLANTS

TEXARKANA



U. S. A.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

TERMS

CASH WITH ORDER. Should you wish us to ship your order C. O. D., 25% of the amount must be included when your order is placed.

REMITTANCES

Should be made by Bank Draft, Postal or Express Money Order. We will accept your personal check should it be inconvenient for you to secure a money order or bank draft.

SELECTION OF VARIETIES

A great many of our customers leave the selection to us, as we can sometimes help secure the proper varieties for your immediate section. We will be pleased to give you the benefit of our experience and judgment in making up an assortment.

SHIPMENTS

—travel best by express, and we recommend this plan wherever possible. However, we hope our customers will state how they prefer shipments made.

CLAIMS

—will not be entertained unless made to us in writing promptly upon receipt of the goods.

GUARANTEE

We guarantee to deliver to the Transportation Company in perfect condition, but do not guarantee that all of the stock will live, as too much depends on the treatment after the stock leaves our hands.

PREPAYMENT OF CHARGES

We will pay all transportation charges on all orders amounting to \$10.00 and over into the following states: Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana.

On all other shipments please add 10% to the amount of your order, should you wish same sent parcel post. If you wish your order by express that is under \$10.00 it will not be necessary for you to include transportation charges.

TWITTY NURSERY COMPANY

R. S. TWITTY, *Manager*

Texarkana, U. S. A.



To Our Friends *and* Customers



WE TAKE pleasure in handing you herewith a copy of our new catalog. We trust you will find same interesting as well as educational.

We have endeavored to list stock in this catalog that has been thoroughly tested and can highly recommend any stock you may purchase from this list.

We grow a great many varieties not listed in this catalog and should you be interested in other stock, we will be pleased to have you write us on your requirements.

THIRTY YEARS serving the public for their requirements in nursery stock proves that you can depend on entrusting your orders with us. Fifteen years of this time has been spent in the Southwest, and being familiar with the different varieties of stock places us in a position to render you the best possible service.

LOCATION—Our Nurseries are located two miles west on the U. S. Highway No. 67, "The BROADWAY OF AMERICA," and State Highway No. 1. We will be pleased to have you call on us and inspect our offerings at any time during the year.

We have every facility for the handling of Nursery Stock, all stock is well packed, to insure its arrival at destination in good condition.

We maintain a Landscape Department to help our customers in the planning of their grounds. We will be pleased to have you consult us should you be interested in this service.

We wish to serve you, we wish to take care of your orders again this year and suggest your placing your order now and we will ship at the proper time.

Thanking you for your patronage in the past and inviting your continued favors.

TWITTY NURSERY COMPANY

R. S. TWITTY, *Manager*



A Foundation Planting Executed by Us.

Coniferous Evergreens

Cryptomeria

Japan Cedar (*Cryptomeria japonica*). Symmetrical, pyramidal form of rapid growth; prefers deep, well drained soil.

18 to 24 inches.....	\$1.25 each
2 to 3 feet.....	2.00 each

Cupressus, True Cypress

Arizona Cypress (*Cupressus arizonica*). Tall columnar plants, with foliage similar to Cedar in texture, but with silvery blue sheen. Very rapid grower.

18 to 24 inches.....	\$1.75 each
24 to 30 inches.....	2.50 each
30 to 36 inches.....	3.50 each
3 to 4 feet.....	4.50 each

Italian Cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*). Tall slender Evergreen of irregular outline. Foliage is dark green with slight silvery cast.

18 to 24 inches.....	\$1.50 each
24 to 30 inches.....	2.50 each
30 to 36 inches.....	3.50 each
3 to 4 feet.....	4.50 each

Juniperus, The Junipers

Blue Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana glauca*). A rare and striking variety of our common Virginia Cedar, with the most intense blue foliage; very compact, and of a symmetrical, columnar habit of growth.

18 to 24 inches.....	\$4.00 each
24 to 30 inches.....	5.00 each

Canadian Prostrate Juniper (*Juniperus depressa*). An attractive little Juniper

with prostrate branches and silvery light green foliage; especially adapted for planting among rocks and on hill sides. Does not exceed a height of 2 or 2½ feet, but will spread sometimes three times that distance.

12 to 15 inches spread.....	\$1.50 each
15 to 18 inches spread.....	2.00 each
18 to 24 inches spread.....	3.00 each

Chinese Juniper

 (*Juniperus chinensis*).

A very compact, symmetrical plant, rather broadly pyramidal; greyish-green foliage.

15 to 18 inches.....	\$2.00 each
18 to 24 inches.....	3.00 each

English or Common Juniper (*Juniperus communis*). Of variable habit; but we are listing a striking type which assumes a densely compact columnar form which lends itself admirably to formal uses.

18 to 24 inches.....	\$1.25 each
24 to 30 inches.....	1.75 each
30 to 36 inches.....	2.50 each
3 to 4 feet.....	3.00 each

Cedars

Deodar Cedar (*C. deodara*). A true cedar which makes a beautiful tree of from 50 to 75 feet. Foliage is feathery, and of a pleasing blue green color; its lower branches gracefully sweep the ground, giving the tree a stately appearance.

12 to 18 inches.....	\$1.50 each
18 to 24 inches.....	2.50 each
24 to 30 inches.....	3.00 each
30 to 36 inches.....	4.00 each

**Pfitzer Juniper.**

Pfitzer Juniper (*Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana*). A graceful bushy type with spreading, plume-like branches. Foliage retains its bright color throughout the year. Succeeds almost anywhere.

15 to 18 inches spread.....	\$2.00 each
18 to 24 inches spread.....	3.00 each
24 to 30 inches spread.....	4.00 each

Redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*). Our well-known native Cedar; compact and symmetrical, with light green foliage.

18 to 24 inches.....	\$1.50 each
2 to 3 feet.....	2.50 each
3 to 4 feet.....	3.50 each

Savin Juniper (*Juniperus sabine*). Bushy with gracefully recurving branches and dark green feathery foliage.

12 to 15 inches spread.....	\$1.50 each
15 to 18 inches spread.....	2.00 each
18 to 24 inches spread.....	3.00 each

Tamarix Leaved Savin Juniper (*Juniperus sabina tamariscifolia*). Low, spreading, nearly prostrate form, with bright green compact foliage; thrives best in moist, fertile soil, and attains a height of 2 to 3 feet and a spread of considerably more.

12 to 15 inches spread.....	\$1.75 each
15 to 18 inches spread.....	2.50 each

Variegated Chinese Juniper (*Juniperus chinensis argentea variegata*). Similar to *Juniperus chinensis*, but with tufts of light yellowish white foliage interspersed with the green; very beautiful.

12 to 15 inches.....	\$1.50 each
15 to 18 inches.....	2.00 each
18 to 24 inches.....	3.00 each

You can have a good planting made at little expense. "Let us show you."

Thuja, The Arborvitae

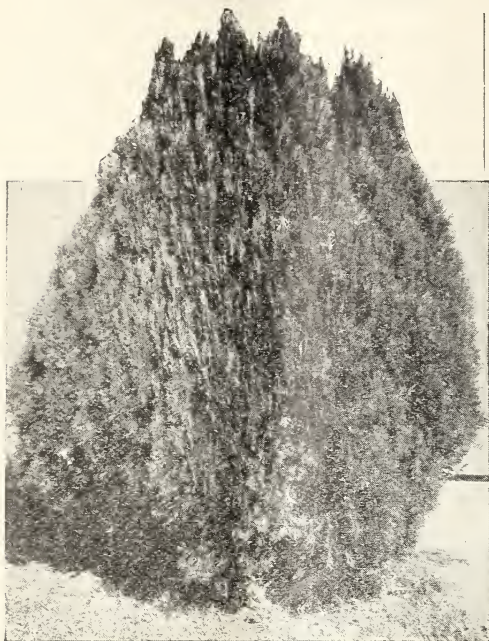
Arborvitae are favorites for formal gardens, urns and boxes and are useful to accentuate lines, but are mostly too stiffly formal for specimen plants. Care should be taken not to plant Arborvitae too close to foundation or walls, as in the South they have a tendency to burn in the hot sun, if placed too close where heat will be reflected.

Baker's Compact Arborvitae (*Thuja orientalis bakeri*). A new variety, a hybrid of *Rosedale arborvitae*, with soft light green foliage but without any of the objectionable features of the parent plant. Originated in Texas, this variety seems to be perfectly at home in hot, dry situations. We recommend this variety as one of the best of the compact forms of arborvitae.

18 to 24 inches, well formed..	\$2.00 each
24 to 30 inches, well formed..	2.50 each
30 to 36 inches, well formed..	3.50 each
3 to 4 feet, compact and well formed	5.00 each



Chinese Pyramidal Arborvitae
(English Juniper).



Berkman Golden Arborvitae.

Berkman Golden Arborvitae (*Thuja orientalis aurea nana*). The golden form of the preceding variety, similar to it in every particular except that the foliage is of a bright golden green color, which renders it still more striking and beautiful.

15 to 18 inches.....	\$2.00 each
18 to 24 inches.....	3.00 each

Bonita Arborvitae (*Thuja Bonita*). Similar to the Dwarf Golden in habit of growth, but a good solid green in color. Suitable for the same purposes as the Dwarf Golden Arborvitae, listed above, and very popular.

12 to 15 inches.....	\$1.50 each
15 to 18 inches.....	2.00 each

Chinese Pyramidal Arborvitae (*Thuja orientalis*). A compact, spire-like form, succeeding admirably in this locality. It retains its bright green color throughout the winter.

15 to 18 inches.....	\$1.00 each
18 to 24 inches.....	1.50 each
2 to 3 feet.....	2.00 each
3 to 4 feet.....	3.00 each

Compact Oriental Arborvitae (*Thuja orientalis compacta*). A broad, very compact form with bright green foliage, attaining a height of 4 to 6 feet, and succeeding in most any soil or situation.

15 to 18 inches.....	\$1.25 each
18 to 24 inches.....	2.00 each
24 to 30 inches.....	3.00 each

Rosedale Arborvitae. An Arborvitae of very compact rounded habit of growth, with a very dense feathery blue green foliage presenting a smooth uniform habit of growth, making it extremely attractive in all distinctive plantings either as specimens or groups where individual characteristic is desired.

This is the only evergreen of feathery foliage, extremely attractive, and can be used as borders along walks and drives, and is wanted by every one who visits the nursery, and is in heaviest demand of all our evergreens.

12 to 18 inches.....	\$1.00 each
18 to 24 inches.....	1.50 each
2 to 3 feet.....	2.50 each

Texas Blue Arborvitae (*Thuja orientalis texana glauca*). Another new variety originating in Southern Texas. The plant has fine steel blue foliage, deepening to pleasing purple in winter. Doubtless a hybrid of Rosedale, which variety it resembles in the soft texture of its foliage but does not burn out as does the Rosedale, and appears to be adapted to hot situations.

24 to 30 inches.....	\$1.50 each
30 to 36 inches.....	2.00 each

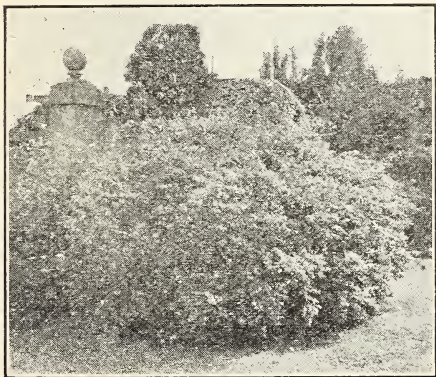


Rosedale Arborvitae.

Broad Leaved Evergreens

Broad leaved Evergreens are truly the South's greatest floral treasures. No other section of our country can enjoy the striking landscape effects which their use produces. Many varieties lend beauty both with bloom and luxuriant evergreen foliage.

Broad leaved Evergreens will thrive in almost any well drained soil, many will grow in quite shady situations, and but few are ever affected by insects or diseases. By all means plant a few along with your blooming shrubs so that you will have attractive grounds both winter and summer.



Abelia Grandiflora.

Abelia

Glossy Abelia (*Abelia grandiflora*). The Abelia occupies a place to itself in southern plantings due to the fact that it combines a blooming shrub and evergreen foliage. From May till frost the gracefully arching branches are covered with clusters of tubular shaped white flowers faintly tinged with pink. The leaves are small, lance shaped, and glossy green, turning to a purplish bronze with metallic sheen in winter.

- 12 to 18 inches, well branched. \$.50 each
- 18 to 24 inches, well branched. .75 each
- 2 to 3 feet, heavy branched... 1.00 each

Buxus, Box

Common Box (*Buxus sempervirens*). Plant of upright habit, small dark green leaves, dense, compact growth. The box-wood most commonly seen in old-fashioned hedges. Of more rapid growth than the True Dwarf Box, otherwise very similar.

- 6 to 8 inches, bushy.....\$.50 each
- 8 to 12 inches, bushy..... .75 each
- 12 to 15 inches, bushy..... 1.25 each

True Dwarf Box (*Buxus sempervirens suffruticosa*). Of dwarf, compact growth, useful for edging borders, walkways, and around gardens. Can be furnished in strictly formal shape, or allowed to grow natural.

- 4 to 6 inches, bushy.....\$1.75 per 10
- 4 to 8 inches, bushy..... 2.75 per 10
- 8 to 10 inches, bushy..... 3.50 per 10

Cotoneaster

Box Cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster buxifolia*). Low growing shrub with small box-like foliage turning brilliant hues in fall. Rather inconspicuous white flowers in clusters in spring, followed by scarlet berries in fall.

- 12 to 15 inches, branched.....\$1.00 each
- 15 to 18 inches, well branched. 1.50 each
- 18 to 24 inches, well branched. 2.00 each

Franchet Cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster franchetti*). Tall, graceful plant with branches drooping, fine foliage; bearing a profusion of bright colored berries. Not strictly an evergreen in this climate but with persistent foliage often retained the entire winter.

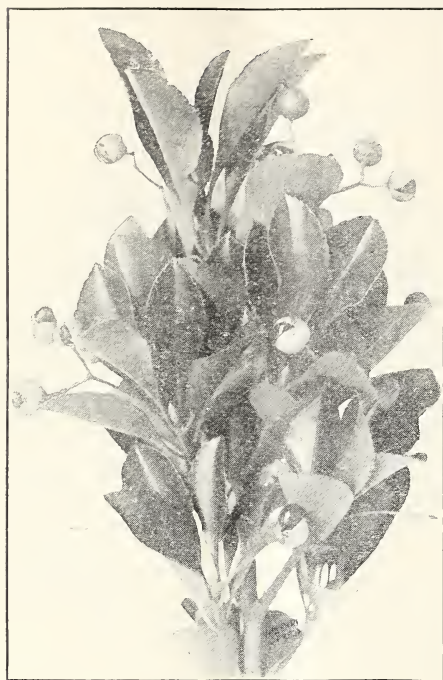
- 2 to 3 feet, well branched....\$2.00 each
- 3 to 4 feet, well branched.... 2.50 each

Rock Cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster Horizontalis*). A low prostrate, trailing shrub, producing masses of small, bright red berries in the Fall and Winter. Leaves are small, dark green.

- 12 to 18 inches.....\$1.50 each
- 18 to 24 inches..... 2.00 each

Silverleaf Cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster pannosa*). A beautiful plant of medium height, with slender thick set branches, leaves dark silver grey, margined with lighter shade. Will give life and color to plantings of shrubs of dark foliage.

- 15 to 18 inches, well branched.\$1.00 each
- 18 to 24 inches, well branched. 1.50 each
- 24 to 30 inches, well branched. 2.00 each

**Euonymus.**

Cinnamomum, Camphor

Camphor Tree (*Cinnamomum camphora*). This beautiful tree is hardy at Texarkana. Few trees maintain such marvelous color changes. The young growth is very attractive, as it is tinged with red before it develops. The leaves have a rich green color through the summer, and in the fall some of the older leaves are constantly acquiring a bright vermilion color. Should be defoliated when planted.

18 to 24 inches.....	\$.75 each
2 to 3 feet.....	1.00 each
3 to 4 feet.....	1.50 each

Elaeagnus

Bronze Elaeagnus (*Elaeagnus reflexa*). Large leaves, dark green on upper surface, brownish mottled beneath. Very useful for screen plantings or a lawn specimen.

12 to 18 inches.....	\$1.50 each
18 to 24 inches.....	2.00 each
2 to 3 feet.....	2.50 each

Fruitland Elaeagnus (*Elaeagnus fruitlandi*). One of the most beautiful varieties of Elaeagnus, the leaves large pointed dark green on upper surface, under surface with bright silver sheen.

12 to 18 inches.....	\$1.50 each
18 to 24 inches.....	2.00 each
2 to 3 feet.....	2.50 each

Eriobotrya, Loquat

Loquat or Japanese Medlar (*Eriobotrya japonica*). A plant adapted to the Gulf Coast section and southward but not hardy north of Montgomery. Plants of medium height, with broad, silvery green downy leaves. Bright yellow fruits borne in clusters from March to May. The fruit is edible and makes excellent jelly.

18 to 24 inches, few branches.....	\$1.00 each
24 to 30 inches, few branches.....	1.50 each

Euonymus

Boxleaf Burningbush (*Euonymus japonicus microphyllus*). A very dwarf Euonymus with small foliage borne on slender upright branches. Useful for edging walks or borders, being equal to Dwarf Boxwood in this respect.

2 to 4 inches, bushy.....	\$.15 each
4 to 6 inches, bushy.....	.25 each
6 to 10 inches, bushy.....	.50 each

Evergreen Burningbush (*Euonymus japonicus*). Compact, upright form, glossy dark green foliage. Can be trimmed to any form or height. Extremely hardy, and adaptable to most soils and situations.

15 to 18 inches, branched.....	\$.50 each
18 to 24 inches, well branched.....	.75 each
24 to 30 inches, well branched.....	1.00 each
30 to 36 inches, well branched.....	1.25 each

Evergreen Burningbush (*Euonymus japonicus columnaris*). This variety is of compact columnar form, the leaves smaller and more densely set than in the plain japonicus.

15 to 18 inches.....	\$.75 each
18 to 24 inches.....	1.00 each
24 to 30 inches.....	1.25 each

Glossy Wintercreeper (*Euonymus carneri*). Low growing, with spreading branches and shiny green leaves turning bronze during winter. Useful for edging beds of larger shrubs. Grows well in shade or sun.

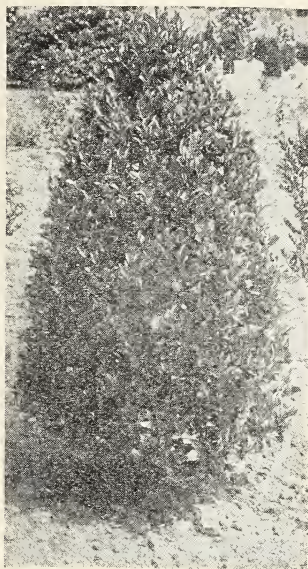
12 to 18 inches, branched.....	\$.50 each
18 to 24 inches, bushy.....	.75 each

Siebold Burningbush (*Euonymus patens*). A compact, graceful shrub, bearing a profusion of seed pods, from which red seeds are suspended in late fall and early winter, presenting a bright, pleasing appearance similar to Holly berries. If planted near a tree or wall the branches will climb; otherwise will grow as compact shrub.

15 to 18 inches, well branched.....	\$.75 each
18 to 24 inches, well branched.....	1.25 each
24 to 30 inches, well branched.....	2.00 each

Silverspot Burningbush (*Japonicus albovariegatus*). Upright, compact habit similar to the plain green form, but with leaves beautifully mottled and margined with silvery white.

15 to 18 inches, well branched.....	\$1.00 each
18 to 24 inches, well branched.....	1.50 each



Cherry Laurel.

Feijoa Sellowiana Pineapple Guava

An attractive, small tree, or large shrub, which can be used for hedge, group or specimen planting. Leaves dark green, silvery-gray underneath, while the flowers are whitish purple with red stamens. Oval shaped fruit is delicious to eat, suggestive of pineapples, strawberries, and bananas. Fine for planting as it withstands heat and cold.

12 to 18 inches.....	\$1.50 each
18 to 24 inches.....	2.00 each

Gardenia, Cape Jasmine

Cape Jasmine (*Gardenia florida*). Evergreen shrub of medium growth, with large, glossy foliage and white wax-like flowers of almost overpowering fragrance.

15 to 18 inches, branched.....	\$1.00 each
18 to 24 inches, well branched.....	1.50 each
24 to 30 inches, well branched.....	2.00 each

Ilex, Yaupon

Ilex vomitoria (*Yaupon*). Medium to tall shrub with small dark green oblong leaves having serrated edges, small flowers of yellowish white borne in clusters during spring. Bright scarlet fruits are borne in profusion on the wood of previous season.

12 to 18 inches (from bearing plants) branched.....	\$1.00 each
18 to 24 inches (from bearing plants) branched.....	\$1.50 each

Laurocerasus Cherry-Laurel

Carolina Cherry-Laurel (*Laurocerasus caroliniana*). Large shrub or small tree with dark green, glossy foliage, useful as specimen plants or for screens. Blooms yellowish white borne in panicles in spring.

18 to 24 inches, bushy.....	\$1.25 each
24 to 30 inches, bushy.....	1.50 each
30 to 36 inches, bushy.....	2.00 each

Ligustrum, The Privets

Glossy Privet (*Ligustrum lucidum*). A variety very similar in general appearance to the Nepal but with foliage of a darker green and very shiny.

12 to 18 inches, well branched.....	\$.75 each
18 to 24 inches, well branched.....	1.25 each
24 to 30 inches, well branched.....	1.75 each
30 to 36 inches, well branched.....	2.25 each

Golden Japanese Privet (*Ligustrum japonicum aureum*). A large shrub similar in habit to *Ligustrum Japonicum*, but with leaves deeply margined with golden yellow.

18 to 24 inches, well branched.....	\$1.00 each
2 to 3 feet, well branched.....	1.50 each
3 to 4 feet, heavy branched.....	2.50 each

Japanese Privet (*Ligustrum japonicum*). A vigorous growing, upright shrub; foliage bright glossy green. Panicles of white fragrant flowers borne in the spring followed by clusters of purplish black berries carried nearly all winter.

18 to 24 inches, well branched.....	\$.50 each
2 to 3 feet, well branched.....	.75 each
3 to 4 feet, well branched.....	1.25 each
4 to 5 feet, heavy branched.....	2.00 each



Waxleaved Privet.



Southern Magnolia.

Large Leaved Japanese Privet (*Ligustrum japonicum macrophyllum*). One of the most striking and rare of the Privet family; leaves of huge size and intense dark green; quite distinct in appearance from the other members of the Privet family.

18 to 24 inches, well branched. \$.50 each
2 to 3 feet, well branched. .75 each
3 to 4 feet, well branched. 1.25 each

Nepal Privet (*Ligustrum nepalense*). For general ornamental planting this is one of the most valuable evergreen shrubs we have. A compact, graceful and symmetrical plant with dark green, glossy foliage and white flowers borne in abundance in early spring, and covered all fall and winter with large bunches of blue-black berries.

18 to 24 inches, well branched. \$1.25 each
24 to 30 inches, well branched. 1.75 each
30 to 36 inches, well branched. 2.25 each
3 to 4 feet, heavy branched. 3.00 each

Waxleaf Privet (*Ligustrum lucidum compactum*). Thick, deep green foliage; compact and usually with a wider spread than height; symmetrical and uniform in development; fragrant white flowers in late spring.

12 to 18 inches. \$1.00 each
18 to 24 inches. 1.50 each
24 to 30 inches. 2.00 each
30 to 36 inches. 2.50 each

Evergreen Amoor River Privet—Trimmed specimens. We offer trimmed specimens of this useful plant in several shapes and sizes. These make desirable plants for formal effect, taking the place of Boxwood, and also being less expensive. Very effective when planted on grass strips between sidewalks and curb, either alone or set between shade trees. This plant is perfectly evergreen, stands shearing well,

and does not sprout from the roots. When trimmed frequently becomes very dense and compact.

Pyramids, Matched Pairs:

18 to 24 inches high. \$3.00 per pair
24 to 30 inches high. 4.00 per pair
30 to 36 inches high. 6.00 per pair

Magnolia

Southern Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*). Large pyramidal tree, very large glossy green foliage; large white, fragrant flowers in the summer; adapted to most soils and situations.

18 to 24 inches. \$1.00 each
2 to 3 feet. 1.50 each

Myrtus, Myrtle

Rosemary Myrtle (*Myrtus microphylla*). Similar to *Communis* but with very small thick set leaves with delightful Rosemary fragrance. Flowers borne in profusion and plant of more spreading habit.

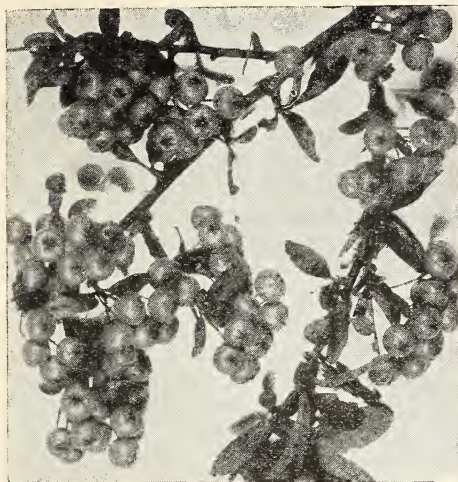
12 to 15 inches, well branched. \$.75 each
15 to 18 inches, well branched. 1.25 each

True Myrtle (*Myrtus communis*). A shrub of dwarf growth, small pointed bright green fragrant leaves, flowers white with yellow anthers, very fragrant.

15 to 18 inches, well branched. \$1.00 each
18 to 24 inches, well branched. 1.50 each



Nandina Domestica.



Pyracantha Lalandi.

Nandina

Nandina (*Nandina domestica*). A beautiful shrub of medium height; delicate, compound foliage, white flowers followed by scarlet berries in immense trusses, which are carried all winter. Prefers fertile, well drained soil.

8 to 12 inches.....	\$.75 each
12 to 15 inches.....	1.25 each
15 to 18 inches.....	1.50 each
18 to 24 inches.....	2.50 each

Photinia

Low Photinia (*Photinia serrulata*). A small tree or large shrub with large shining foliage which frequently colors crimson and bronze in winter. White flowers produced in large trusses similar to Elderberry, followed by red berries. In spring the young growths are a delicate shade of light green, which in contrast with the darker foliage, gives a very beautiful effect.

15 to 18 inches, few branches.....	\$.75 each
18 to 24 inches, branched.....	1.50 each
24 to 30 inches, branched.....	2.00 each
30 to 36 inches, branched.....	2.50 each
3 to 4 feet, well branched.....	3.00 each

Pittosporum

Tobira (*Pittosporum tobira*). Compact shrub of rounded form, with dark green shining leaves clustered at the ends of the branches. Flowers fragrant, yellowish-white, usually in April and May.

10 to 12 inches.....	\$.75 each
12 to 15 inches.....	1.00 each
15 to 18 inches.....	1.25 each

Chinese Firethorn (*Pyracantha yunnanensis*). A variety of recent introduction by explorers in China. The plant is of broad spreading habit, attaining in this latitude a height of about 6 feet. It bears a profusion of white flowers in spring, followed with bright scarlet fruits in fall remaining on the plant practically all winter and much relished by birds. Not as susceptible to scale or insects as *Pyracantha lalandi* and we consider the most desirable of all the Firethorns.

15 to 18 inches, well branched.....	\$1.25 each
18 to 24 inches, well branched.....	1.50 each
24 to 30 inches, well branched.....	2.25 each

Pyracantha, Firethorns

Evergreen English Hawthorne (*Pyracantha coccinea lalandi*). A tall growing picturesque shrub or small tree with small box-like evergreen foliage; panicles of white flowers in spring followed in summer and fall by clusters of orange scarlet berries.

18 to 24 inches, well branched.....	\$1.25 each
2 to 3 feet, well branched.....	2.00 each
3 to 4 feet, well branched.....	2.50 each
4 to 5 feet, well branched.....	3.50 each

Narrowleaf Firethorn (*Pyracantha angustifolia*). An upright variety similar to *Laland Firethorn*, with narrow lanceolate leaves; berries yellow, borne in clusters.

15 to 18 inches, well branched.....	\$1.00 each
18 to 24 inches, well branched.....	1.25 each
24 to 30 inches, well branched.....	2.00 each

Rosmarinus, Rosemary

Rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*). Gray-green, low evergreen with blue flowers borne in the axiles of the leaves; one of the old favorites among aromatic shrubs.

12 to 18 inches.....	\$.75 each
18 to 24 inches.....	1.00 each

Viburnum

Laurustinus (*Virburnum tinus*). Upright, compact shrub, with dark green foliage; creamy white flowers in February; very graceful and decorative.

12 to 15 inches, few branches.....	\$.75 each
15 to 18 inches, branched.....	1.25 each
18 to 24 inches, well branched.....	2.00 each

Sweet Virburnum (*Virburnum odoratissima*). Another rare form of great beauty; rather spreading habit, with glossy dark green foliage and very fragrant pure white flowers in large panicles appearing in April or May.

12 to 15 inches.....	\$.75 each
15 to 18 inches.....	1.00 each



Before—What a lonesome, barren condition. A few dollars made this house a home.

After—A house tied down. A place to live and enjoy, and at little cost.



Flowering Shrubs

When right selections are made, the shrub border will show striking foliage and flower effects from early spring until late fall.



Purple Barberry.

Amygdalus, Peach, Almond

Double Flowering Peach (*Amygdalus persica*). A large shrub or small tree, in early spring before the foliage appears bearing a profusion of white or red double flowers like roses.

3 to 4 feet, branched.....	\$.50 each
4 to 5 feet, well branched....	.75 each
5 to 6 feet, well branched....	1.00 each

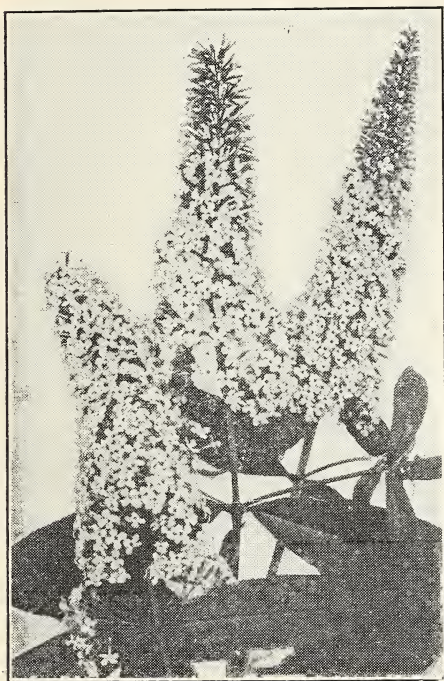
Dwarf Flowering Almond (*Amygdalus*) A low, broad shrub completely covered in early spring with double flowers like small roses, borne all along the stems. There are both pink and white varieties, and when in bloom present a striking appearance that dominates the landscape.

18 to 24 inches, well branched.\$.75 each
2 to 3 feet, well branched.....	1.00 each

Berberis

Purple Barberry (*Berberis vulgaris atropurpurea*). Valuable for the color of its foliage, which is a dark rich purple without a trace of green, contrasting pleasantly with the light green of other shrubbery. Bears a profusion of small bright yellow flowers in April.

12 to 15 inches.....	\$1.00 each
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Butterfly Bush.

Buddleia

Butterfly Bush; Summer Blooming Lilac (*Buddleia davidi magnifica*). A rapid growing, graceful shrub with foliage light green above, underneath covered by white down. From Mid-Summer until nearly frost it is covered by long spikes of lilac-like blooms, fragrant and showy.

18 to 24 inches, branched.....\$.50 each
2 to 3 feet, well branched..... .75 each



Weigelia Rosea.

Cercis Canadensis

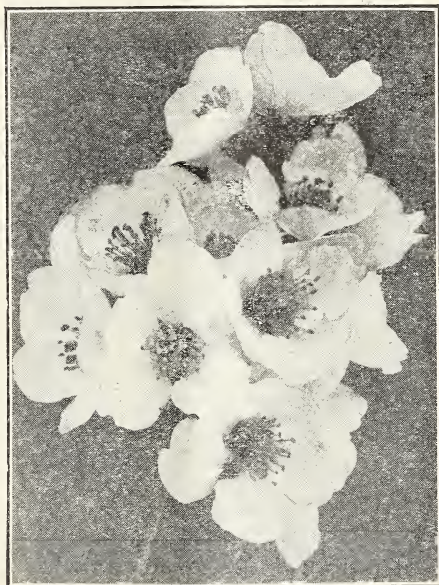
Red Bud or American Judas Tree (*Cercis canadensis*). A small native tree or large shrub with large, heart-shaped foliage and purplish red flowers borne close along the stems in early spring before the leaves appear. Ultimate height 18 to 20 feet.

18 to 24 inches, branched.....\$.50 each
2 to 3 feet, branched..... .60 each
3 to 4 feet, branched..... .75 each

Cytisus, Broom

Scotch Broom (*Cytisus scoparius*). One of the finest yellow flowering shrubs, bearing in spring a profusion of yellow pea-shaped flowers along the entire length of the branches, which frequently are 4 to 5 feet long. The flowers are about the shade of the Forsythia viridissima and last well when cut and placed in vases.

18 to 24 inches, branched.....\$.50 each
2 to 3 feet, well branched..... .75 each

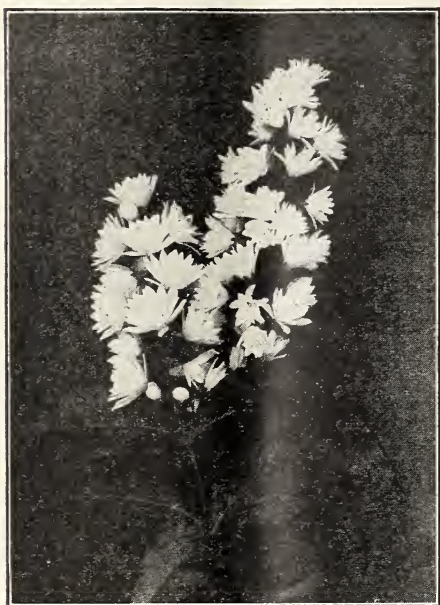


Flowering Quince.

Cydonia, Quince

Flowering Quince (*Cydonia japonica*). A tall but slow growing shrub of great beauty; foliage small, dark green and glossy; in early March completely enveloped by a profusion of bright coral red or scarlet flowers, which give the shrub almost the appearance of a burst of flame.

18 to 24 inches, well branched.\$.50 each
2 to 3 feet, well branched..... .75 each
3 to 4 feet, well branched..... 1.25 each

**Deutzia.**

Cornus, Dogwood

Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida*). The native large white flowering Dogwood. A most effective plant for the lawn.

- 2 to 3 feet, branched.....\$.75 each
3 to 4 feet, well branched.... 1.00 each

Diervilla, Weigela

Weigela (*Diervilla*). Medium shrubs of spreading habit; great masses of snowy white, pink, or red flowers in late spring; ultimate height 5 to 8 feet; prefer moist loamy soil. We offer the following varieties:

W. Nana Variegata. Pinkish white blossoms; foliage variegated green and white.

W. Rosea. Deep pink; shading to light rose.

- 18 to 24 inches, well branched.\$.40 each
2 to 3 feet, well branched..... .60 each
3 to 4 feet, well branched..... .75 each

These prices apply to the two varieties above.

W. Eva Rathke. Deep glowing red; blooms nearly all summer.

- 18 to 24 inches, well branched.\$.60 each
2 to 3 feet, well branched..... .85 each

Desmodium

Lespedeza Formosa (*Desmodium penduliflorum*—Purple Bushclover). This is one of the most attractive plants for late summer and fall flowers, bearing a profusion of rosy-purple pea-shaped flowers in pendulous racemes. The plant branches from the ground, forming a thick bushy clump. It is extremely valuable in landscape work.

- 18 to 24 inches, well branched.\$.50 each
2 to 3 feet, well branched..... .75 each
3 to 4 feet, well branched..... 1.00 each

Deutzia

Double Pink Deutzia (*Deutzia scabra Plena*). A tall growing shrub producing in April an abundance of double pink flowers.

- 18 to 24 inches, well branched.\$.35 each
2 to 3 feet, well branched..... .50 each
3 to 4 feet, heavy branched... .75 each

Double White Deutzia (*Deutzia scabra Candidissima*). Similar to the above, but with pure white flowers.

- 18 to 24 inches, well branched.\$.35 each
2 to 3 feet, well branched..... .50 each
3 to 4 feet, heavy branched... .75 each

Lemoine Deutzia (*Deutzia lemoinei*). Vigorous grower. Early bloomer. Flowers pure white on stout branches.

- 18 to 24 inches, branched....\$.50 each
24 to 30 inches, well branched .75 each

**Forsythia.**



Exochorda (Pearl Bush).

Pride of Rochester. Double white, back of petals faintly tinged with pink; flowers are borne in large panicles early part of summer.

18 to 24 inches, well branched. \$.35 each
2 to 3 feet, well branched.50 each
3 to 4 feet, heavy branched.75 each

Slender Deutzia (*Deutzia gracilis*). Slender arching branches. Low dense habit. Flowers white.

12 to 15 inches, branched. \$.50 each
15 to 18 inches, branched.75 each

Exochorda, Pearl Bush

Common Pearl Bush (*Exochorda grandiflora*). A most effective large growing shrub with small, light green foliage; in early spring completely enveloped by beautiful pure white waxy flowers.

18 to 24 inches, branched. \$.40 each
2 to 3 feet, well branched.60 each
3 to 4 feet, well branched.85 each

Forsythia

Border Forsythia (*Forsythia intermedia*). A variety in all particulars like Fortune's Golden Bell, except as its name indicates, intermediate in habit between *Forsythia suspensa* and *suspensa fortunei*.

Fortune Forsythia (*Forsythia suspensa fortunei*). Similar to the Weeping Forsythia, but much more upright habit.

Greenstem Forsythia (*Forsythia viridissima*). Similar to Weeping and Fortune, intermediate between the two in habit; stems and foliage a bright green.

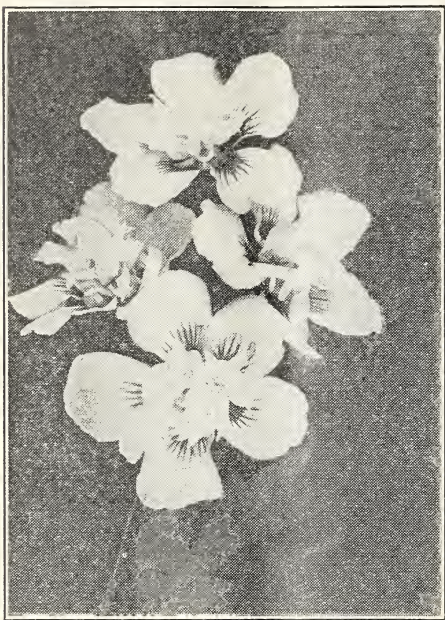
Weeping Forsythia (*Forsythia suspensa*). A graceful shrub with long pendulous branches covered in March with a profusion of golden yellow flowers; foliage dark shining green.

18 to 24 inches, branched. \$.35 each
2 to 3 feet, well branched.50 each
3 to 4 feet, heavy branched.75 each

(These prices apply to all varieties of Forsythia.)

A LARGE expenditure is not necessary in landscaping the modest home. A small amount of money can be used economically and still produce the desired results.





Althea.

Hibiscus, Althea

Shrub - Althea (*Hibiscus syriacus*). Upright spreading shrubs of many varieties; both single and double flowers are found, while in color they range from the purest white to a dark rich purple. We list below the varieties we regard as the best for form and color. Can furnish in either bush or tree form.

Amplissimia. Double red.
Boule de Feu. Very double, bright red.
Jeanne D'Arc. Double, pure white.
Lady Stanley. Double white, shaded rose.
Purpurea semi-plena. Semi-double, purple.
Paoneaeflorus. Very double, rosy pink.
Souv. Chas. Breton. Single, lavender.
Totus Albus. Single, pure white.

18 to 24 inches, branched.....\$.35 each
 2 to 3 feet, well branched..... .50 each
 3 to 4 feet, well branched..... .75 each

Hydrangea

Peegee Hydrangea (*Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*). The old garden favorite; of medium size; handsome bright green foliage. In mid-summer the top is enveloped in a mass of bloom; huge panicles of pure white flowers.

15 to 18 inches, branched.....\$.50 each
 18 to 24 inches, well branched .75 each
 2 to 3 feet, well branched..... 1.00 each

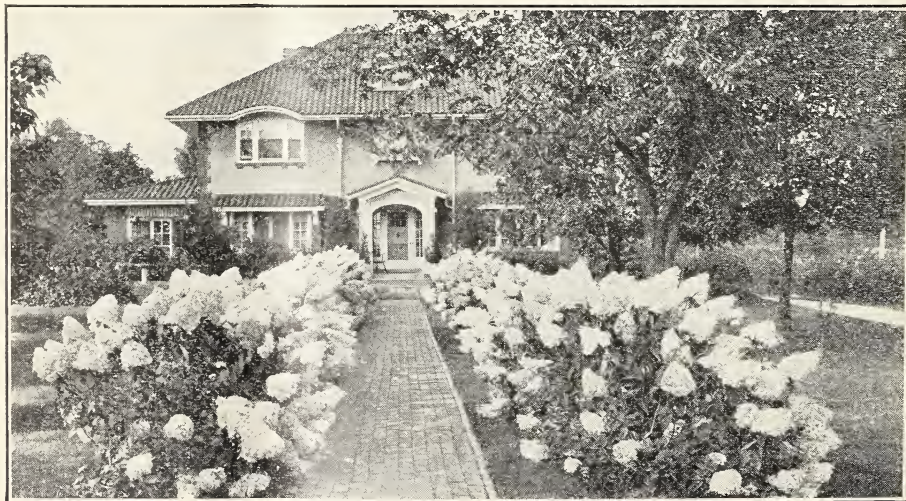
FRENCH HYDRANGEAS

E. G. Hill and Otaska. Pink.
 12 to 15 inches.....\$1.50 each

Hypericum, St. Johnswort

Goldflower; Golden St. Johnswort (*Hypericum moserianum*). A most beautiful dwarf shrub of compact habit and attractive foliage, bearing all summer a profusion of waxy celar yellow flowers like single roses.

15 to 18 inches, branched.....\$.40 each
 18 to 24 inches, well branched .50 each
 24 to 30 inches, well branched .75 each



A Border Planting of Hydrangeas.



Double Globe Flower.

Jasminum, Jasmine

Italian Jasmine (*Jasminum humile*). A shrub with bright green arching branches and bright yellow flowers in clusters during summer; perfectly hardy and nearly evergreen.

Winter Jasmine (*Jasminum nudiflorum*). A low, graceful shrub with small compound green leaves; bears in January and February a profusion of bright yellow, tubular flowers before the leaves appear.

18 to 24 inches, well branched. \$.50 each
2 to 3 feet, well branched. .75 each
(These prices apply to all varieties of Jasmine.)

Kerria

Double Globe Flower (*Kerria japonica flora plena*). Gracefully arching branches with bright green bark and small pointed leaves; bright yellow globe-shaped flowers resembling small double yellow roses borne in profusion nearly all summer.

18 to 24 inches, branched. \$.50 each
2 to 3 feet, well branched. .75 each

Lagerstroemia, Crepemyrtle

Common Crepemyrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*). Familiar to everyone who lives in the South, this tree should be in every Southern planting; of upright rather open habit; small, dark green foliage, and covered throughout the latter half of the summer with panicles of its peculiarly beautiful flowers. Prefers well drained soil and full sun.

Red—Pink—Lavender—White.

2 to 3 feet, well branched. \$.60 each
3 to 4 feet, well branched. .75 each
4 to 5 feet, heavy branched. 1.00 each
5 to 6 feet, heavy branched. 1.25 each

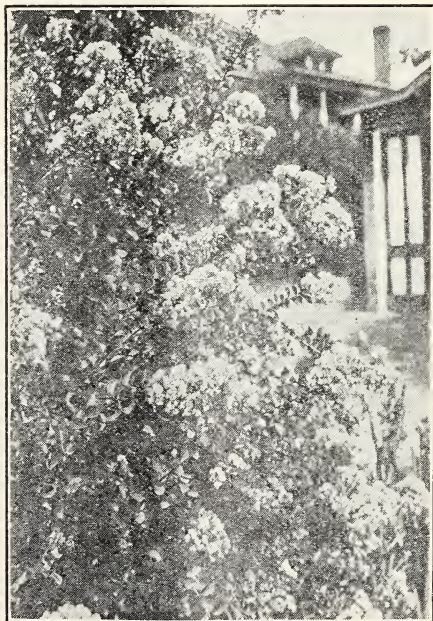
Lonicera, The Honeysuckles

Winter Honeysuckle (*Lonicera fragrantissima*). A strong growing, round headed shrub with handsome glaucous foliage which remains on the plant all winter. Creamy white, intensely fragrant blooms.

18 to 24 inches, well branched. \$.40 each
2 to 3 feet, well branched. .60 each
3 to 4 feet, heavy branched. .80 each

Belgium Honeysuckle (*Lonicera belgica*). Very profuse bloomer; pink flowers from May to frost; one of our finest flowers.

18 to 24 inches. \$.75 each
2 to 3 feet. 1.00 each



Crepe Myrtle.

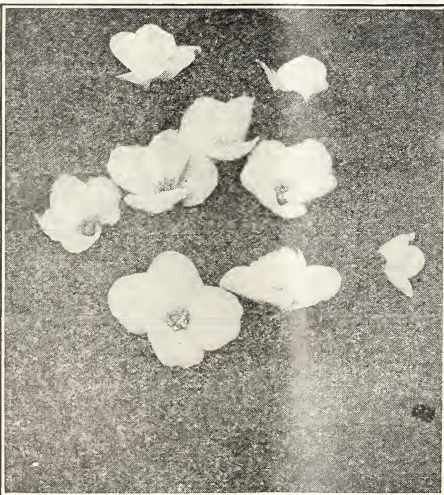


Sweet Mock Orange.

Philadelphus, Mockorange

Sweet Mockorange (*Philadelphus coronarius*). A strong growing, handsome shrub with fine foliage and clear white flowers with an exquisite fragrance that has been compared to that of the orange blossom. Blooms in April.

18 to 24 inches, well branched.....	\$.35 each
2 to 3 feet, well branched.....	.50 each
3 to 4 feet, well branched.....	.75 each



Rhodotypos (Jethead).

Double Mockorange (*Philadelphus virginial*). Large double fragrant flowers, sometimes two and one-half inches across. A new variety.

18 to 24 inches.....	\$.75 each
2 to 3 feet.....	1.00 each

Punica, Pomegranate

Common Pomegranate (*Punica granatum*). Medium sized, erect shrub with handsome dark green and very glossy foliage; beautiful red, white or variegated flowers in summer followed by large edible fruit.

18 to 24 inches, branched.....	\$.50 each
2 to 3 feet, well branched.....	.75 each

Rhodotypos, Jethead

Jethead (*Rhodotypos kerrioides*). A very graceful shrub of medium height with small light green foliage and white flowers in spring, followed by small bunches of glistening black berries.

18 to 24 inches, well branched.....	\$.60 each
2 to 3 feet, well branched.....	.85 each

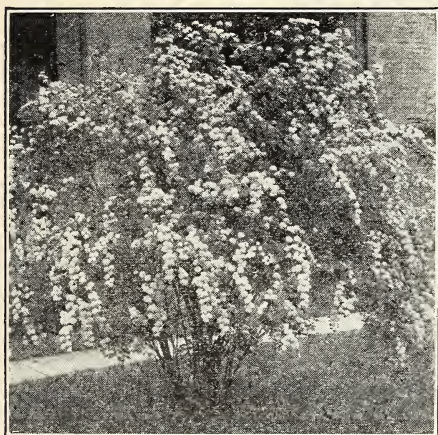
Salix, Willow

Pussywillow (*Salix discolor*). This variety of Pussywillow appears to be perfectly at home in the South. A plant or two set with other shrubs will give quantities of flowering branches in early spring which are useful in house decoration or attractive left uncut.

18 to 24 inches.....	\$.50 each
2 to 3 feet.....	.75 each
3 to 4 feet.....	1.00 each



Spirea Anthony Waterer.



Reeves Spirea.

Salvia, Sage

Hardy Everblooming Salvia (*Salvia greggi*). A rugged little shrub from western Texas, with fine dark green foliage, bearing bright carmine red flowers from spring until fall frosts.

15 to 18 inches, well branched, \$.50 each
18 to 24 inches, well branched, .75 each

SPIREAS

Of all the Shrubs grown, Spiraeas lead in their usefulness—for hedges, for mass planting, for edging, they are unsurpassed. They are not expensive; include some in your next planting.

Spiraea, Spirea

Bridal Wreath Spirea (*Spiraea prunifolia*). A medium shrub of graceful arching habit, bearing small double white flowers in clusters in spring.

18 to 24 inches, well branched, \$.50 each
2 to 3 feet, well branched, .75 each

Crimson Spirea (*Spiraea Anthony Waterer*). A small upright shrub with bright green leaves, frequently variegated with yellow; red umbrella-shaped panicles of flowers throughout the summer.

15 to 18 inches, well branched, \$.40 each
18 to 24 inches, well branched, .60 each

Froebel Spirea (*Spiraea froebeli*). A very free growing shrub producing large flat heads of rosy pink flowers in spring.

18 to 24 inches, well branched, \$.50 each
24 to 30 inches, heavy branched, .75 each

Reeves Spirea (*Spiraea reevesiana flora plena*). Long slender branches bearing pale green foliage and double white flowers in late spring.

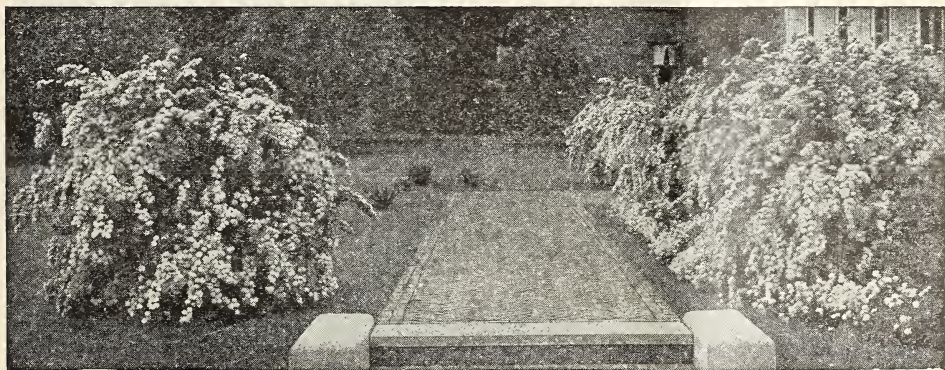
18 to 24 inches, well branched, \$.50 each
2 to 3 feet, well branched, .75 each
3 to 4 feet, heavy branched, 1.00 each

Thunberg Spirea (*Spiraea thunbergi*). A very beautiful dwarf variety of dense but graceful habit; white flowers in early spring; foliage colors brilliant shades of orange and scarlet in autumn.

15 to 18 inches, well branched, \$.40 each
18 to 24 inches, well branched, .60 each

Van Houtte Spirea (*Spiraea Van Houttei*). One of the most popular Spiraea, graceful in habit, and producing a profusion of white flowers in March.

18 to 24 inches, well branched, \$.35 each
2 to 3 feet, well branched, .50 each
3 to 4 feet, well branched, .75 each



Spiraea Van Houtte.



French Tamarix.

Snowberry

Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos racemosus*). Of rather dwarf growth; very graceful branches; the large white berries are quite attractive.

15 to 18 inches.....	\$.50 each
18 to 24 inches.....	.75 each

Syringa, Lilac

Common Lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*). A standard, old-fashioned garden variety; flowers bluish purple; ultimate height 3 to 4 feet.

Persian Lilac (*Syringa persica*). A free blooming variety of vigorous growth; foliage small and narrow; white flowers borne in great profusion; ultimate height 3 to 4 feet.

White Common Lilac (*Syringa vulgaris alba*). The old-fashioned White Lilac, blooming in early spring; very fragrant.

18 to 24 inches, branched.....	\$.50 each
2 to 3 feet, branched.....	.75 each

(These prices apply to all varieties of Lilac.)

Tamarix

French Tamarix—Salt Cedar (*Tamarix gallica*). Fine feathery foliage of light glaucous green; light pink flowers in mid-summer.

18 to 24 inches.....	\$.35 each
2 to 3 feet.....	.50 each
3 to 4 feet.....	.75 each

Viburnum

Common Snowball (*Viburnum opulus sterile*). A free growing shrub, no doubt familiar to every gardener; covered in early spring with perfect balls of snowy white flowers.

12 to 18 ins....	\$.50 each
18 to 24 ins....	.75 each
2 to 3 feet....	1.00 each

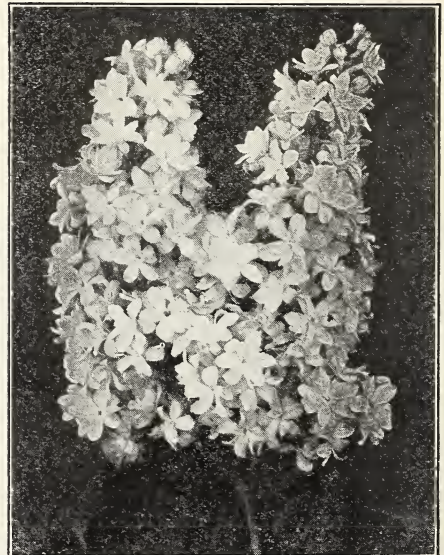
Japanese Snowball (*Viburnum tomentosum plicatum*). A beautiful variety of compact growth, brownish green leaves, and snowball-like blooms borne in June.

12 to 18 ins....	\$.50 each
18 to 24 ins....	.75 each
2 to 3 feet....	1.00 each

Vitex, Chaste-Tree

Lilac Chaste-Tree (*Vitex agnus-castus*). A shrub or small tree with strong aromatic odor. Flowers either rich blue or white in dense clusters on long spikes from terminal shoots.

18 to 24 inches, branched.....	\$.40 each
2 to 3 feet, well branched.....	.60 each
3 to 4 feet, well branched.....	.85 each



White Lilac.

Shade Trees

Populus, Poplar

Lombardy Poplar (*Populus nigra italica*). A tall growing, columnar tree presenting a most striking appearance; very rapid growing; much used where a formal effect is desired.

6 to 8 feet.....	\$.75 each
8 to 10 feet.....	1.00 each

Ulmus, Elm

Chinese Elm (*Ulmus Pumila*). The best and fastest grower, most useful of all shade trees ever introduced. This tree has the qualities you want. The speed of the poplar, the grace and beauty of the birch, the majesty and durability of the American Elm.

4 to 6 feet.....	\$1.00 each
6 to 8 feet.....	1.50 each
8 to 10 feet.....	2.00 each

Melia

Texas Umbrella Tree (*Melia azedarach umbraculiformis*). A variety of China Berry tree, with dense, spreading, umbrella like head; very formal and symmetrical in outline; attractive compound foliage.

3 to 4 feet.....	\$.50 each
4 to 6 feet.....	.75 each
6 to 8 feet.....	1.25 each

Salix, Willow

Babylon Weeping Willow (*Salix babylonica*). The Weeping Willows are so well known as to need no description. This variety we consider superior to all others. The limbs are gracefully arching; dark green leaves lance shaped.

4 to 6 feet.....	\$.75 each
6 to 8 feet.....	1.00 each

Vines and Creepers

Very few plantings eliminate the use of vines, the different varieties for their foliage in winter and flowers in summer are listed in this catalog for your selection.

Vines have many uses—for arbors, for screens and hiding unsightly objects, for covering walls and stumps.

Ampelopsis

Boston Ivy or Japan Ivy (*Ampelopsis veitchi* or *japonica*). A free growing, graceful climber, clinging tightly to walls; has broad, usually three lobed foliage, glossy green in summer, in autumn exhibiting most gorgeous colors of red, yellow and scarlet.

Strong 2 year vines.....	\$.75 each
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Antigonon

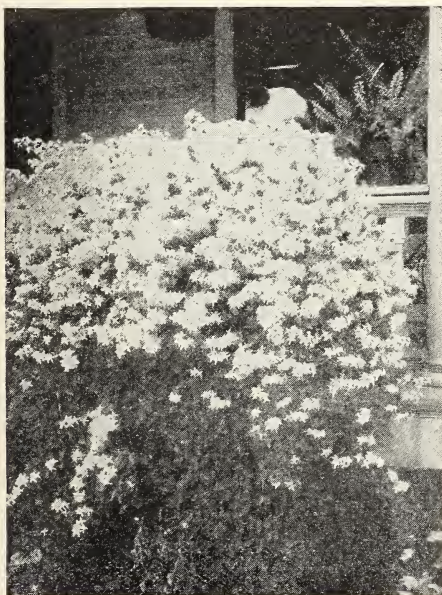
Rosa-de-Montana (*Antigonon leptopus*) This vine with its coral pink flowers borne in profusion during the summer is one of the most popular vines in the South. The vines we offer will bloom the first season after planting if given proper care.

2 year medium vines.....	\$.50 each
2 year heavy vines.....	.75 each

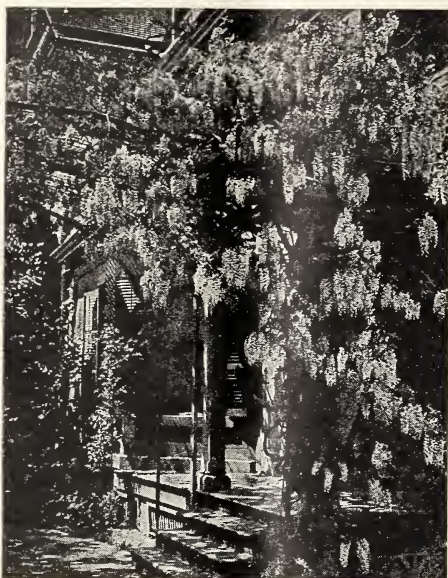
Clematis

Sweet Autumn Clematis (*Clematis paniculata*). A rapid growing climber with light green, shining foliage, completely covered in mid-summer with pure white fragrant, feathery flowers. Excellent for porch covering.

Strong 2 year vines.....	\$.50 each
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Clematis Paniculata.



Chinese Wisteria.

Euonymus

Wintercreeper (*Euonymus radicans*). A beautiful evergreen vine, small bright green leaves, compact growth, perfectly hardy, moderately rapid grower. Fine for covering stumps and rock piles as well as for planting against buildings, and when kept closely clipped makes a beautifully, compact hedge.

12 to 15 inches.....	\$.50 each
15 to 18 inches.....	.75 each
18 to 24 inches.....	1.00 each

Gelsemium

Carolina-Jessamine (*Gelsemium semper-virens*). The Jasmine found quite commonly in the woods throughout the South. Bright yellow, extremely fragrant flowers borne in profusion during spring. Evergreen foliage.

2 year plants.....\$.75 each

Hedera, Ivy

English Ivy (*Hedera helix*). The well-known Ivy of the South; large glossy green leaves; rapid growing canes which will cling to walls or trail along the ground, succeeding in either sun or shade.

VINES AND CLIMBERS

Use Vines for porch screens, and for covering unsightly objects.

Use Creepers for terrace plantings where grass will not grow.

Broad Leaved Evergreens

8 for - - - - \$2.85

- 2 Abelia
- 2 Wax Ligustrum
- 2 Euonymus Japonicus
- 2 Japan Ligustrum

Flowering Shrubs

12 for - - - - \$3.00

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 2 Spirea | 2 Sweet Syringa |
| Van Houtte | 1 Butterfly Bush |
| 1 Crepe Myrtle | 1 Winter |
| 2 Weigela Rosea | Jasmine |
| 2 Golden Bell | 1 Pink Spirea |

Vinca, Periwinkle

Common Periwinkle (*Vinca minor*). Small, pointed, dark green leaves; clings closely to the ground, making a dense cover; thrives in shade, and is useful for covering bare spots where grass will not grow, small blue flowers in summer.

2 year vines, about 12 to 18
inches long.....\$.35 each

Wisteria

Chinese Wisteria (*Wisteria chinensis*). Beautiful, rapid growing climber; common pale green foliage, with pea-shaped light purple flowers borne in large drooping racemes in early spring.

Chinese Wisteria (*Wisteria chinensis alba*). Identical with the above, except for the flowers which are pure white.

Strong 2 year vines.....\$.50 each
Strong 3 year vines......75 each



Roses—The Queen of Flowers

We have not listed an endless variety to confuse you in making the proper selection. We have, however, classed them as to colors making it easy for you to pick out the colors you wish to buy. All of the roses listed do well in the South.

Directions for Planting and Care

Planting. We cannot emphasize too greatly the necessity of pruning Roses before transplanting. All weak growth should be cut out, leaving only the most vigorous shoots, and these must be cut back to within 3 to 6 inches of the ground. The hole in which the plants are to be set must be of ample size. Place the plant in the hole about 1 inch deeper than it stood in the nursery row. Budded Roses should have the budded portion set 2 or 3 inches below the level. Fill the hole half-full of soil, pour in water, let this settle, put in some more earth, firm this well about the roots, then fill in the hole and firm when the job is completed. Water the plants whenever needed, and keep the soil well cultivated.

Spraying. The common trouble with Roses is caused mostly by aphids and thrips, black spot and powdery mildew. Aphids, or green plant-lice are sucking insects and attack the new growth. Thrips also work on the new

growth, but usually in the flower; causing them to fall to open, turning brown and withering up. Aphids may be removed by a strong stream from the hose. Both pests can be handled by spraying with a mixture of one pound of laundry soap and one ounce of Black-Leaf 40 to 8 gallons water. Dissolve the soap in the water by boiling, add the Black-Leaf 40, and spray thoroughly.

For thrip the best treatment is to cut off and burn all open and partly open flowers early in the morning before spraying.

Black-spot causes the leaves to turn yellow and drop off, and will be found in the dark areas of the leaves. Powdery mildew appears on young leaves and shoots. The best spray is Bordeaux Mixture used as a spray at intervals of a week or ten days until the disease is checked.

Pruning After the First Year. This should not be done too early in the winter in this section. We have found from experience that if Roses are trimmed before February 1st they sometimes, during warm winters, start an early growth, and consequently the plants are killed by heavy frosts. About two-thirds of the past year's growth should be cut off, and all of the small shoots and all decayed wood cut out. When pruning cut close to an eye or to the main stem of the plant. Do not leave ragged or jagged stems. The more vigorous the variety the less it should be pruned. Climbing Roses should have only their side branches shortened in. Do not disturb the main stem.

Prices on all Roses listed in this catalog, 2-year field grown and have bloomed in the nursery. They are sure to please you.

50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.

RED ROSES Monthly Blooming

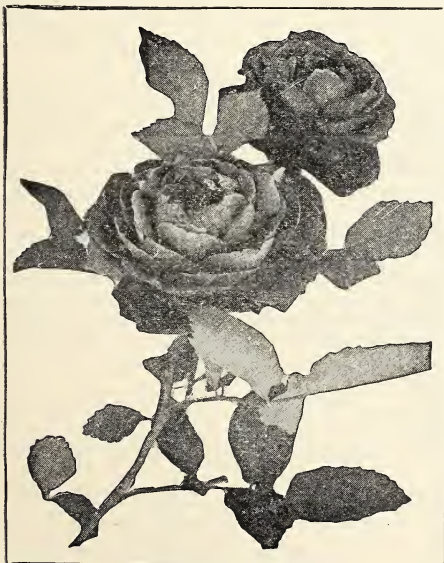
Francis Scott Key (H. T.). Clear glowing red; double and of splendid growing characteristics.

Gruss an Teplitz (H. T.). Fiery red blooms in clusters; semi-double; very free bloomer.

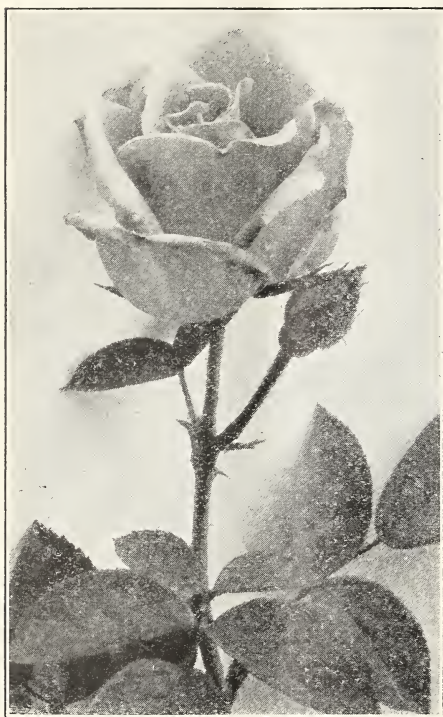
Red-Letter Day (H. T.). Fiery scarlet; single, velvety and brilliant blooms.

Red Radiance (H. T.). A fitting companion for Radiance, which it closely resembles except in color, which is an intense glowing red.

Rhea Reid (H. T.). Rich dark red, velvety flowers of fine form, very double. Vigorous grower.



Gruss an Teplitz.



Mme. Caroline Testout.

CRIMSON ROSES

Monthly Blooming

Crusader (H. T.). Rich, blackish crimson; large strong growing variety; flower stems strong and heavy; blooms large and double.

Edward Mawley (H. T.). Velvet-crimson of a deep, rich color, which is retained even in the hottest weather; sweetly perfumed.

Etoile de France (H. T.). Dark red, one of the best; a remarkably free bloomer; Very fragrant.

Hadley (H. T.). Deep velvety crimson, retaining its brilliancy throughout the year; well formed buds and large, full flowers.

Hoosier Beauty (H. T.). Glowing crimson scarlet; long buds; very double; stiff stems; velvety texture; a beautiful rose.

Meteor (H. T.). Dark velvety crimson; shaded maroon. A great garden rose.

DARK PINK ROSES

Monthly Blooming

Bridesmaid (T.). Color, a fine clear dark pink; flowers on long sturdy stems. This is a sport of the old and popular pink Tea, Catherine Mermet.

Columbia (H. T.). Bright pink, deepening as it opens. A large rose with long, stiff stems, nearly thornless.

Double Pink Killarney (H. T.). A pleasing rich pink; long pointed buds; a most satisfactory rose.

Marie, Countess of Ilchester (H. T.). Very free growth; profuse bloomer; long, beautiful buds and full, double flowers of warm, rosy-crimson.

J. J. L. Mock (H. T.). A splendid, strong growing rose; large full blooms borne on long stiff smooth stems; light silvery pink on inside of the petals, clear deep pink on the outside.

Killarney (H. T.). Clear pink; coloring very beautiful; a rose we always recommend.

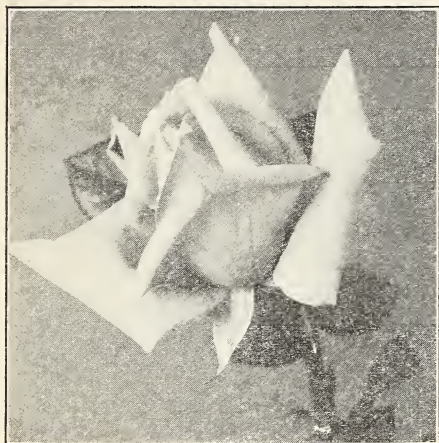
Maman Cochet (T.). Light clear pink, outer petals splashed with bright rose; extremely large and full; very distinct.

Mme. Caroline Testout (H. T.). Clear silvery pink; large round flowers; shaded darker at center; vigorous grower.

Mme. Segond Weber (H. T.). Rosy salmon shading to deep flesh; flowers of almost perfect form, double and fragrant.

Radiance (H. T.). One of the most magnificent garden varieties; large pointed buds opening into full, perfect double blooms of great substance; buds are rosy carmine, when opening changing to light carmine pink on the outside of petals and a light silvery pink on the inside, making a striking two-tone color combination.

*All our roses are 2-year
field grown and have
bloomed in the field.*



Willowmere Rose.

LIGHT PINK ROSES Monthly Blooming

Antoine Rivoire (H. T.). Light flesh pink, sometimes nearly white, with a faint yellow tinge; beautiful pointed buds.

Bessie Brown (H. T.) Creamy white flowers tinted flesh pink; a strong, healthy free flowering bush rose.

La Detroit (H. T.). Shell pink, shaded rose; finely formed buds opening into beautiful blooms. A splendid garden variety.

La France (H. T.). Beautiful bright silvery pink; buds and flowers are of lovely form and grand size.

Los Angeles (H. T.). Luminous shell pink; exceedingly fragrant; a beautiful rose, although not a vigorous grower in this section for outdoor culture.

Mme. Abel Chatenay (H. T.). Light salmon pink; very satisfactory for garden decoration or for cut flowers.

Mme. Butterfly (H. T.). Light pink, suffused apricot and gold. Very fragrant and persistent bloomer.

Mrs. Chas. Bell (H. T.). A sport of the well known Radiance; similar to it in habit and foliage, but a light shell pink in color.

Ophelia (H. T.). Flesh pink; blooms large and of perfect shape; flowers produced on long stems.

William R. Smith (H. T.). Light salmon pink, blending beautifully into rose pink; a beautiful rose.

Willowmere (H. T.). A new rose, worthy of the first place in your garden. You are familiar with the Los Angeles. This rose has the qualities of this variety, but for the South Willowmere is much better—a rose that will stand the hot summers when Los Angeles fails.

YELLOW ROSES Monthly Blooming

Alexander Hill Gray (T.). Clear bright yellow throughout; perfectly formed blooms; of clean vigorous growth, and one of the best roses we have.

Lady Hillingdon (T.). Long pointed buds opening to large full flowers of deep golden yellow with coppery tints; color always an even, deep, intense golden-yellow.

Mrs. Aaron Ward (H. T.). Coppery yellow. Very large and full, of refined form. A splendid garden rose.

Duchess of Luxembourg. An excellent yellow bush rose of rare color, being of an apricot ground, shaded orange, yellow and pink. Very desirable.

Soleil d'Or (H. T.). Fine, large, globular flowers and rich-colored, medium-sized leaves. The color of the flower is deep yellow, shaded with orange and red.

Sunburst (H. T.). Orange copper or golden orange. The most satisfactory yellow Hybrid Tea that we grow.

WHITE ROSES Monthly Blooming

Double White Killarney (H. T.). Pure snow white, more double perfect form than Killarney and very free flowering.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (H. T.). Full pointed buds, pure white sometimes with a greenish or creamy tinge at the base, expanding into a pure white bloom of exquisite waxy texture.

White Maman Cochet (T.). A sport from Maman Cochet, exactly like it in habit, with creamy white flowers faintly tinged with blush.



Paul's Scarlet.

HARDY BUSH ROSES Not Monthly Bloomers

Frau Karl Druschki (H. P.). Color a marvelous white, without a tinge of yellow or any other shade; an extraordinarily strong grower, vigorous and hardy. The highest type of its class, the standard by which all roses are judged. Also called the White American Beauty or Snow Queen.

Paul Neyron (H. P.). The largest of all rose blooms; bright, shining pink, clear and beautiful; very double and full; finely scented.

CLIMBING ROSES Monthly Bloomers

Climbing Caroline Testout (C. H. T.). A most rampant climber bearing huge perfectly formed blooms of a bright clear silvery pink, outer petals light rose.

Climbing Columbia (C. H. T.). True pink, opening to glowing pink; vigorous climber and profuse bloomer; flowers very large, double, full and lasting.

Climbing Gruss an Teplitz (C. H. T.). Fiery crimson; an exact counterpart of the bush form; vigorous climber. One of our best climbers.

Climbing K. A. Victoria (C. H. T.). A monthly blooming climber of great beauty; handsome foliage; long pointed, pure white buds with waxy recurving petals.

Marechal Niel (C. N.). Golden yellow flowers exhaling the most exquisite Tea fragrance. This is the old standby of the South; flowers large.

CLIMBING ROSES Not Monthly Bloomers

Climbing American Beauty (H. W.). One of the greatest climbing roses of recent introduction; glossy dark green foliage, which admirably sets off the magnificent blooms of perfect American Beauty form, color and fragrance. Completely covered in May and June with its gorgeous flowers, and blooms occasionally throughout the rest of the summer.

Paul's Scarlet Climber (H. W.). Blooms vivid scarlet shaded crimson. One of the most brilliant and satisfactory of all the climbing roses; vigorous habit; wonderful foliage; blooms persist for a long time.

Silver Moon (H. W.). A vigorous grower literally covered in spring with huge single flowers of a clear silvery white; flowers beautifully cupped, and often four inches in diameter.

POLYANTHA, or Baby Ramblers

Baby Doll or Tip Top (P.). This exquisite little Sweetheart Rose is brilliant golden flecked with clear pink; foliage a deep glossy green.

Orleans (P.). A beautiful rose, used a great deal for edging around the perennial bed and for hedges. Bright geranium-red, suffused rose and deep cerise.

Plant a bed of roses. If you are in doubt as to what varieties to use, we will make a selection for you.



A Planting of Iris.

Perennials

We are listing herewith a few perennials for those who are interested in this class of stock. Our list is not large this year, we will, however, be pleased to have our customers write us, giving us a list of others in which they are interested, when we will be pleased to give you prices.

Due to the demand for this class of stock, we expect to have an excellent line to offer our customers for next year.

Hollyhocks. Double red, carnation, yellow. 25c each; \$2.50 doz.

Anisicanthus (Righteye). 50c each; \$5.00 doz.

Artemesia Stellaniana (Wormwood). 25c each; \$2.50 doz.

Asters (Hardy). Lavender, white and blue. 25c each; \$2.50 doz.

Amaryllis Johnsoni (St. Joseph Lily). 50c each; \$5.00 doz.

Chrysanthemums (Hardy). Red, white and yellow. 25c each; \$2.50 doz.

Cannas, President and City of Portland. 15c each; \$1.50 doz.

Crinum Fimbriatullum. 25c each; \$1.50 doz.

Dahlias. Red, yellow, pink and bronze. 20c each; \$2.00 doz.

Hemerocallis Flava (Day Lily). 15c each; \$1.50 doz.

Gladiolus. 50c per doz.; \$4.00 per 100.

Arizona. Dark pink with maroon markings on lower petals.

Halley. Large flowers of delicate salmon pink.

Wilbrink. Early bloomer, color a delicate creamy pink, fine for cutting.

Rose 1910. Pure rose pink of extra fine shade, narrow white line through center of lower petals.

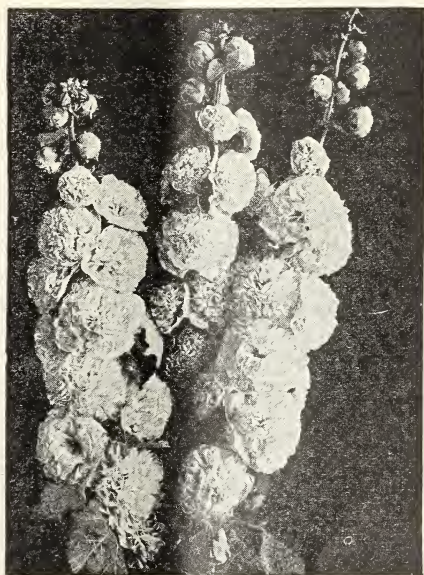
German Iris. Mixed. 10c each; \$1.00 doz.

Malvivirus Drummondii. 25c each; \$2.50 doz.

Sedum Spectabilis (Stonecrop). 25c each; \$2.50 doz.

Tuberose. 10c each; \$1.00 doz.

Veronica (Blue Bird Flower). 25c each; \$2.50 doz.



Double Hollyhocks.

Fruit Department

Peaches

The peach is one of the most highly prized fruits, especially in the South, where it ripens so early and succeeds so well. Every farmer should have them ripening from May to October, and a dozen trees or more can easily be set on almost any town lot. Set 15 to 20 feet each way. Cut back well when setting. Cultivate well in early summer and keep it up from year to year. Never sow peach orchard in grass or small grain.

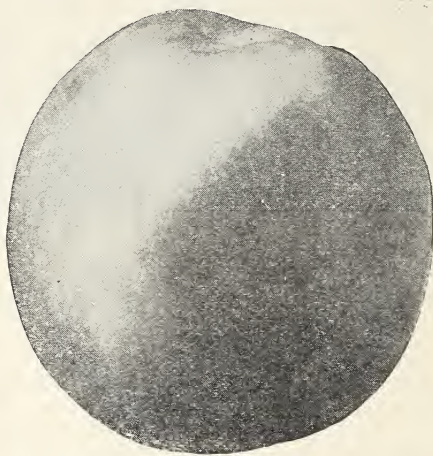
Prices on all Peaches listed:

	Each	Doz.	Per 100
18 to 24 inches.....	\$.20	\$2.00	\$16.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.25	2.50	20.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.35	3.50	28.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.50	5.00	40.00

Arp Beauty. Yellow skin, mottled with crimson; good quality; semi-cling. This is a very desirable variety; ripening early in June, the fruits being of good size.

Belle of Georgia. Large size; white skin with deep red cheek; white flesh, firm and fine flavor; heavy bearer and excellent shipper. Tree vigorous and rapid grower. Fruit ripens middle till last of July. Freestone.

Carman. Large size; creamy white with reddish cheek on sunny side; flesh very tender and of fine flavor; one of the heaviest bearers. An exceedingly profitable variety for commercial orchards; freestone, ripening last of June to first of July.

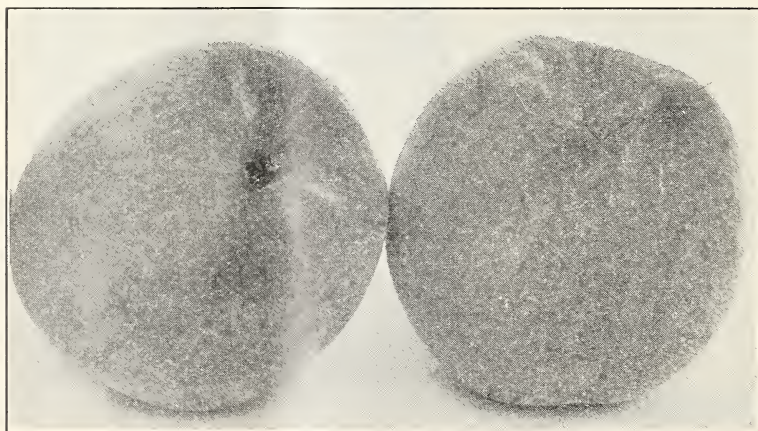


Carman Peach.

Chinese Cling. Large size, white skin, with red cheek; very best quality. One of the old reliables in the peach world. Ripens middle to last of July.

Elberta. The best known variety. Large size, yellow skin with red cheeks; flesh yellow, juicy and of good flavor. Freestone. Ripening last of July and early August.

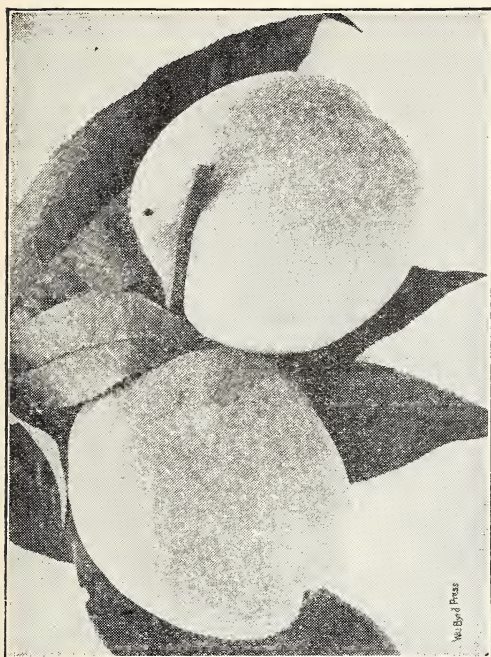
Early Wheeler. Originated in Collin County, Texas. A large showy white cling, with red cheek. Very firm, of fair quality. It is valuable as a variety to reach distant markets as it is a good shipper.



Elberta Peaches.

*Elberta
Peaches
the
commercial
Peach.*

*Plant a few
trees, if only
for your own
use.*



Mayflower.

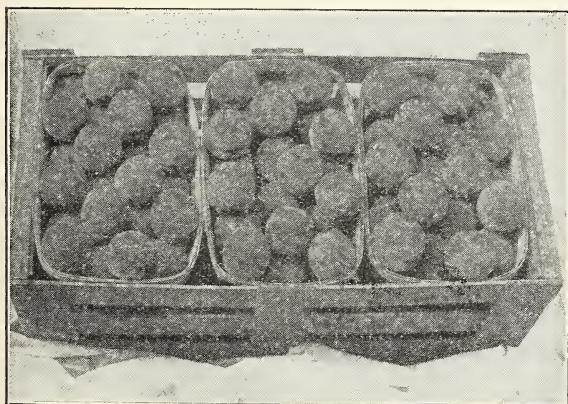
J. H. Hale. Large size, round, smooth and without fuzz. Yellow flesh; well colored, with deep red skin; high quality; freestone. Ripens about two weeks before Elberta; middle to last of July.

Heath Cling. Large, round, firm white flesh; exceedingly juicy and ripens clear to the pit. August to first of September.

Henrietta. A most attractive yellow clingstone. Skin rich yellow with red cheek. Quality of the best.



J. H. Hale.



Peaches like this will net you good profits.

Indian Blood Cling. Fruit medium to large, skin dark mottled blood purple; flesh firm, juicy, streaked with red; clingstone. Ripens last of July to middle of August.

Mamie Ross. Originated in Dallas County, Texas. A very successful and sure bearing variety, very prolific. Large, white with cream blush on one side.

Mayflower. The best early variety, ripening latter part of May and early June. Fruit medium size, entirely covered with red; fair quality and good shipper. Tree vigorous and good grower; blooms late and seldom misses a crop. Semi-cling.

Minnie Stanford. Large yellow cling; firm, sweet, very prolific. No orchard complete without this splendid peach. July 15th.

Salway. Large size; dull yellow, mottled red; flesh yellow, firm, of good quality and fine flavor. The best late peach, ripening early in September. Freestone.

Stinson's October. One of the best late peaches. Large, oblong, white with red cheek. Good flavor, clingstone. As the name implies, ripens in October in this section.



SPECIAL PRICES

If interested in planting on a large scale, write for special prices.

Apples

THE KING OF FRUITS

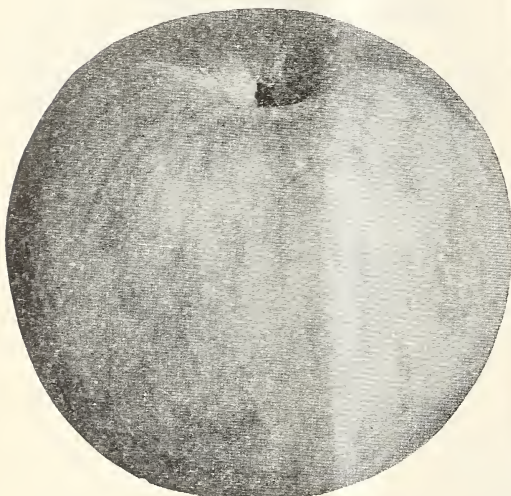
Our list of varieties includes those of proven merit and that have been profitable in the South.

By careful selection of the varieties one may have fresh fruit over quite a long period.

Should you be interested in purchasing fruit trees for commercial plantings, we will be pleased to quote you special prices on your requirements.

Prices on all Apples listed:

	Each	Doz.	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.30	\$3.00	\$24.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.40	4.00	32.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.60	6.00	48.00



Horse Apple.

Delicious. Well known and very popular variety. Fruit large, dull dark red, streaked with yellow. Sheep nose shape. Fine grained, crisp, juicy; splendid keeper. Late fall.

Early Harvest (Yellow Harvest). Medium bright yellow, tender, juicy and highly flavored. An excellent apple for the home orchard and one of the best early market varieties. May-June.

Horse (Yellow Horse). Large size, greenish-yellow skin; acid. Splendid for cooking and drying. Heavy bearer. July-August.

Jonathan. Medium size, with yellow skin; nearly covered with dark red. Flesh is fine grained, tender and of exceptionally good flavor. One of the best eating apples we know. Late fall-winter.

Red June (Carolina Red June). Conical shape, medium size; deep red skin, white flesh; very juicy. Heavy bearer. One of the best old varieties. June-July.

Winesap. One of the old reliable apples, which has stood the test under all sorts of conditions, and still considered one of the leaders as a fine commercial and eating variety. Medium size; red skin, slightly streaked on yellow; flesh firm, crisp, rich, sub-acid. September-October.

Yellow Transparent (White Transparent, Grand Sultan, etc.). Greenish-yellow skin, flesh white, medium size; good quality; sub-acid, pleasant flavor. Tree hardy and good bearer. One of the first to ripen. May-June.

Pears

The Pear is an excellent fruit, and grows well on almost any well drained soil, and requires but little cultivation. This list of varieties has been reduced to such as have been thoroughly tested and have proven valuable throughout the largest section of the South.

Prices on all Pears listed:

	Each	Doz.	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.50	\$5.00	\$40.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.60	6.00	48.00

Bartlett. One of the best varieties; large size; rich, buttery, melting flesh of high flavor. One of the best varieties for the home orchard as well as for the market. July-August.

Garber. A hybrid of the Chinese Sand Pear, with one of the fine French varieties. Ripens a month earlier in season than Kieffer; round, with smooth skin. Will ripen fairly well on the tree and is ready for eating at picking time.

Kieffer. Fruit very large; skin golden yellow, with slight blushed cheek, flesh very firm and of good quality. Will soften and is very fine eating pear if gathered after first frost and put away in well ventilated, cool, dry place for a couple of weeks. Tree vigorous and an abundant bearer. Matures from September to October.

Pineapple. A strong, vigorous grower which is very productive. Tree is practically blight-proof and has proven one of the very best for Southern planting.



Pineapple Pear.

Plums

The plum, like the pears and other fruits, can be made profitable, and you can always find a ready market for your fruit.

Prices on Plums:

	Each	Doz.	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.50	\$5.00	\$40.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.60	6.00	48.00

America. A hybrid of Robinson with Abundance. Tree very thrifty, symmetrical, spreading; fruit medium to large, bright golden ground with pink cheek, dotted white; flesh firm, stone medium to large, cling.

Abundance. Large size, amber color, turning to bright cherry red. Flesh light yellow, tender; juicy and fragrant. July.

Burbank. Large size, almost round; deep cherry red, overlying yellow. Flesh deep yellow, very sweet and fragrant. July.

Hanska. A Hansen hybrid variety; very hardy and come into bearing early. Bright red when ripe with a heavy bloom; flesh is firm, yellow, good quality and very fragrant.

Milton. A medium sized plum, dark red, flesh firm, apricot flavor.

Sapa. Another Hansen variety. Trees one year old set fruit buds freely. The fruit is a dark purplish red, with blue bloom, flesh green and firm, very pleasing flavor.

Apricots

Prices: Each Doz. Per 100

2 to 3 feet.....	\$.50	\$5.00	\$40.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.60	6.00	48.00

Early Golden. Small to medium size, round; skin smooth, pale orange tinged with red; juicy and sweet; flavor good. Ripens from first to middle of June.

Moorpark. Fruit large; orange skin, with red cheek; flesh yellow; separating nicely from pit; rich and delicious flavor, one of the best varieties, ripening middle to last of June.

Mulberries

Hicks. Strong, abundant bearer; black berries; very sweet and well flavored. Fruit produced about four months. Sometimes called Everbearing on that account.

6 to 8 feet.....	\$1.00 each
5 to 6 feet.....	.75 each
4 to 5 feet.....	.50 each

Japanese Persimmon

Tane Nashi. Large to very large, of roundish corneal shape; very smooth skin; about 3½ inches in diameter. Skin light yellow, changing to bright red at full maturity. Seedless, quality very fine.

Yemon. Large, flat tomato-shaped, somewhat four-sided. Skin yellow, changing to dull red. Not astringent after fruit begins to soften. Nearly seedless.

2 year, 4 to 5 feet.....	\$1.00 each
2 year, 3 to 4 feet.....	.75 each



Hick's Mulberries.



Concord Grapes.

Cherries

Prices:	Each	Doz.	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.50	\$5.00	\$40.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.60	6.00	48.00

Compass Cherry-Plum. A cross between a plum and cherry. Succeeding in parts of country not adapted to other cherries. Small red fruit, a heavy bearer.

Early Richmond. One of the earliest varieties of medium size and light red color. Very abundant bearer and thrifty grower. Without doubt the best known and most satisfactory cherry grown. Does well anywhere. Splendid for pies and canning. May.

Figs

Brown Turkey. Fruit medium to large size; pear-shaped; brown skin; sweet and excellent flavor. One of the hardiest varieties and on that account recommended for the portion of the South where zero weather is not unusual.

Magnolia. Size medium to large. elongated, ovate in form, with well-set neck; skin smooth, color pale yellow, with

purplish-brown flush; pulp dark red. The trees commence bearing almost as soon as growth starts, often producing 150 to 250 figs the same year they are planted.

2 year, 4 to 5 feet.....	\$1.00 each
2 year, 3 to 4 feet.....	.75 each
2 year, 2 to 3 feet.....	.50 each

Grapes

Brighton. Bunch large, well formed; berries above medium to large, round, excellent flavor and quality. One of the earliest in ripening.

Carman. Medium, round, black, fine quality, vigorous and productive. August.

Concord. Perhaps the best known grape in existence. Large size bunch and berry; blue-black skin, which is very thin and cracks easily; flesh sweet and tender; good quality, very strong grower and abundant bearer. We consider one of the best varieties for the vineyard or for the market.

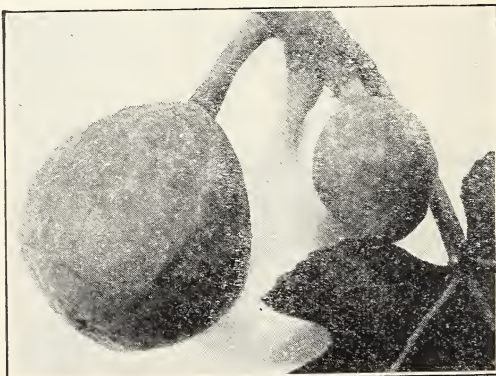
Delaware. Large bunches; medium berries; light red; exceedingly high quality and very prolific. A splendid grape for the table, market, or for making white wine.

Moore's Diamond. Bunch large; very medium, very sweet and juicy. Greenish-yellow, almost white skin, a very productive and satisfactory white grape.

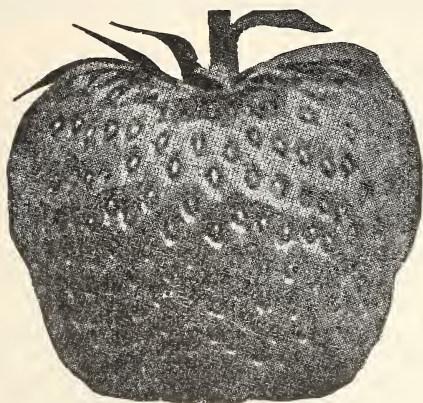
Niagara. Bunch and berry large; greenish-yellow skin; sweet, pulpy flesh. One of the best sorts.

2 year vines in any of these varieties are:
35c each \$3.50 doz. \$20.00 per 100.

3 year extra heavy vines:
50c each \$5.00 per doz.



Brown Turkey Figs.



Klondyke Strawberry.

Strawberries

Klondyke. A good mid-season variety, with medium to large size berries, dark red; very juicy and delightful flavor.

\$1.00 per 100 \$7.50 per 1000

Progressive Everbearing Strawberry.

This variety is without doubt the best of all the everbearing sorts. Berries medium to large size, and of good quality. A very prolific bearer and will continue to fruit in the late fall until after cold weather sets in.

\$2.00 per 100 \$15.00 per 1000



Progressive Everbearing Strawberries.

Pecans

All the guess work has been taken out of Pecan growing. The many varieties on the market today makes it possible for one to make the proper selection for the territory to be planted.

We list herewith the three leading varieties, these varieties have stood tests throughout the South and one need not hesitate to plant either of them.

Prices of all varieties of Pecans follow:

	Each	Doz.	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.75	\$ 7.50	\$ 60.00
3 to 4 feet.....	1.00	10.00	80.00
4 to 5 feet.....	1.25	12.50	90.00
5 to 6 feet.....	1.50	15.00	110.00

Schley. Medium to large size; rather long; slightly flattened at the end; shell very thin; kernel rich and plump, with high flavor. We consider this the finest of all the Pecans for eating, but it is not as hardy as Stuart.

Stuart. Large size, averaging about 45 nuts to the pound. Tree is very strong, healthy grower, and is hardy enough to stand the coldest winters in the South. This is without doubt the most popular of all the improved varieties of Pecans.

Success. Size large, oblong, tapering to the apex. Color reddish brown, purplish markings, shell thin, cracking quality good, partitions thin; kernel large, full, plump, yellow; flavor sweet. This variety is a good grower, heavy and regular bearer. It is usually one of the latest to start growing in spring, but a splendid variety.

Hints on Transplanting and Care of Trees



It is in the highest degree important that every cultivator of trees should understand the art of transplanting, as upon this operation depends in a great measure their feebleness or vigor afterwards, their sluggish or thrifty growth, and indeed, vitality itself. We give a few important instructions that, if strictly followed, will insure to the purchaser of healthy stock the desired result of his investment.

Size of Trees.—Select thrifty young trees, rather than old or very large ones; the former bear transplanting better, can be more easily trained to any desired shape, and eventually become more valuable.

When trees arrive at their destination, they should be unpacked as soon as possible, and roots placed immediately in a trench, and covered somewhat deeply with mellow earth, from whence they may be taken, a few at a time, as wanted for planting. **WHILE TREES ARE OUT OF THE GROUND THE ROOTS MUST BE PROTECTED FROM SUN AND AIR.**

The Soil.—Let the soil be well drained if not naturally so, as no satisfactory results can be expected where the surplus water cannot readily escape; then put it in a condition good enough for a crop of wheat or corn by repeated plowing and the application of manure as may be needful.

Time for Planting.—We are very much favored by the weather conditions throughout the South and Piedmont sections, as we can plant from November 1st to April 1st, whenever weather conditions are favorable.

Pruning.—The proper pruning of a tree at the time of planting, and regularly thereafter, is essential. The first thing to be done is to cut off the ends of all bruised or broken roots, with a sharp knife, as a clean cut will heal much sooner than a bruise. Next, if it be a standard tree for the orchard, trim it up to four or five limbs, suitable to form the top, and cut each of the side limbs back to a bud, four or five inches from the body of the tree, leaving the leader or central limb from eight to twelve inches long. When there are no side limbs suitable for this purpose, the tree should be divested of all its branches and headed back to a proper height to form the top; cut back one-year-old peach to a single stem twenty to thirty inches.

Cut back grapevines to two or three eyes; let only one grow first year.

Cut back raspberries and blackberries to within $\frac{1}{2}$ foot of the ground.

Cut back gooseberries and currants to one or two eyes of last season's growth.

Planting.—Dig the hole large enough to receive all the roots without crowding or bending them; then partly fill with good surface earth, so as to fit it for the tree to stand about the same depth that it did in the nursery; then put the tree in the place thus prepared for it, and fill in the finest of the soil, working it thoroughly among the roots with the hands, and when full pack it moderately from the outside of the hole towards the body of the tree.

Mulching.—Mulching newly planted trees will be found particularly beneficial in guarding against the effects of drouth. Cover the ground from the tree beyond the end of the roots with a layer of coarse manure or litter, six to eight inches deep. Do not use horse stable manure near the body of apple trees.

Cultivation.—Cultivate your young trees as well as you do your corn or cotton.

Do not plant small grain or corn among the young trees, but sweet potatoes, peas, cotton, etc., if well cultivated and manured, may be planted during the first few years after planting in the orchard, without injury. Do not let horses or cattle run in an orchard unless you wish to destroy it.

Guarantee of Genuineness.—While we exercise the greatest diligence and care to have all our trees and plants true to label, and hold ourselves in readiness on proper proof to replace all trees and plants that may prove untrue to label free of charge, or refund the amount paid, it is mutually understood and agreed to between the purchaser and ourselves, that our guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally received for said trees and plants that prove untrue.

Useful Information



DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Apples	30 feet apart each way
Pears	20 feet apart each way
Cherries	18 feet apart each way
Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines.....	16 to 20 feet apart each way
Quinces	10 to 12 feet apart each way
Grapes.....	Rows 8 to 10 feet apart—7 to 16 feet in rows
Currants and Gooseberries.....	3 to 4 feet apart
Raspberries and Blackberries.....	3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet apart
Strawberries, for field culture.....	1 to 1½ by 3 to 3½ feet apart
Strawberries, for garden culture.....	1 to 2 feet apart

Rule.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560) will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

NUMBER OF TREES AND PLANTS ON AN ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES APART

Dist. apart each way	Number of plants	Dist. apart each way	Number of plants	Dist. apart each way	Number of plants
1 foot	45,560	8 feet	680	18 feet	134
2 feet	10,890	9 "	537	20 "	108
3 "	4,840	10 "	435	25 "	69
4 "	2,722	12 "	302	30 "	48
5 "	1,742	14 "	222	35 "	37
6 "	1,210	15 "	193	40 "	25
7 "	888	16 "	170		

SPRAYING TREATMENTS FOR INSECTS

Believing that the fruit grower is often confused with the many spray mixtures offered for sale and recommended, we have discontinued all except the most important.

Lime and Sulphur

Commercial Lime and Sulphur can be bought at most hardware stores, and as a rule the strength is sufficient when used 1 gallon to 8 gallons water for winter and early spring before buds open. This spraying should be thoroughly done, covering every part of the tree, being careful to get the utmost point of the limb as well as body of the tree.

Summer Spray

Just as soon as the bloom drops (safest to begin just as soon as bloom is off) don't delay one day.

One gallon commercial lime and sulphur, 30 gallons water, ¼ lb. powdered arsenate of lead, or 1 lb. of paste arsenate of lead. Do this spraying very thoroughly as this spraying is very important; three weeks later, repeat this same spray, and follow with same four weeks after the second. If only one summer spraying can be made the first is the most important.

Home-made Lime and Sulphur

12 lbs. sulphur, either the flower or commercial grade; 12 lbs. unslacked lime; 50 gallons water. Use large kettle or pot, not brass. Put 5 gallons water in kettle or pot, then the 12 lbs. unslacked lime and while it is slacking add the 12 lbs. of sulphur, stirring meanwhile, then add water to make 50 gallons and boil 30 minutes. Draw or dip into barrels or other vessels, let stand until well settled, then dip or draw off being careful not to get sediment, and use full strength for winter spray; for summer use 1 gallon to 4 water.

Tobacco Spray

For aphids and other sucking insects. Three pounds tobacco or tobacco stems, five gallons water; boil 30 minutes and apply full strength with spray pump.

Soap Wash

Laundry soap 1 pound, water 3 gallons; shave the soap into water and boil until it dissolves. Apply to shade and other trees affected with gloomy scale. Use good spray pump. Main body and large limbs may be washed with mop.

Get in touch with your State Entomologist and Horticulturist and ask their advice. It will be given freely. Get Bulletins on subjects such as spraying and other matters you may be interested in.



Abelia Grandiflora.

WE offer all of the best flowering shrubs, giving preference to the best Southern varieties. Some of these will not stand the extreme cold of the north, but are superior to all other varieties in their Southern home. Do not fail to use them.



Crepe Myrtle.